It Gordon E-4, 5 (no date) 1907 ART Khasi ART



the War country, it will be necessary to describe the land tenures and laws regarding land of each of these divisions separately. As land is always *jhoomed* by the Khasis and Lyngngams from year to year, customs regarding land with these people are naturally very simple. Taking land in the high plateaux of the Khasi Hills first:—The lands are classified under two main divisions, (a) public and (b) private lands. The following are the different descriptions of lands in the first division:—

*Ka ri Raj*, or *ka ri Siem*, which are Siem's, or Crown lands. These lands are intended for the support of the Siem family, and they cannot be alienated. The Siems are, however, precluded by custom from levying a land tax on persons who cultivate such lands, the relation of landlord and tenant between the latter and their chiefs being unknown.

*Ka ri Lyngdoh*.—These lands are for the support of the Lyngdohs or priests of the State. In some Siemships, as in Mawiang Siemship, paddy is grown on these lands from which rice is obtained for the State pujas.

*Ri shnong*, or village lands.—These lands are set apart to provide a supply of firewood, thatching grass, &c., and are the property of the village. The inhabitants of other villages are not allowed to enjoy the produce of such lands. Such lands can be cultivated by eyots of the village, but the latter possess only occupancy rights, and cannot transfer them.

*Ki law-kyntang*.—These are sacred groves, situated generally over the summit of hills, composed of oak and rhododendron trees, which are held sacred (*kyntang*), it being an offence, or *sang*, for any one to cut timber in the grove, except for cremation purposes. These groves are the property of the villages.

(b.) Private Lands. These may be subdivided into *ka ri kur*, or lands which are the property of the clan, and *ri kynti*, or family, or acquired landed property. In the Khasi Hills proper a very large proportion, certainly of the high lands, is the property of the clan; for instance, the high lands at Laitlyur, which are the property of the Khar kongor and Kur kolong clans, whose members the large memorial stones close to the Laitlyur road commemorate, also the lands of the Thang Khew clan, and many others.

more than a thousand of them who have been converted to the Hindu religion.

The group of people possesses the possibility of expansion, since they have at their disposal within the area of the Khasi and Jaintia Mountains a territory of 6,822 English square miles, with only 40 persons per square mile. Although wide areas are not built up and the system of shifting fields prevents the full utilisation of the land, it is still true that with this small population figure by far the largest part of the whole population (208,781) is dependent on agriculture; trade and manufacturing only play a subordinate part.

With regard to the division of the sexes, the two large religions of Assam, Hinduism and Mohammedanism, show the same proportion as in the rest of India, a lower number of women than men. But among the Khasi the women are more numerous than the men. In the Brahmaputra valley with its greater Hindu population there are only 896 women for every 1,000 men, in the Surma valley, with a greater Moslem element, there are 937. But the situation is reversed among the Khasi, where there is a surplus of 76 women for every thousand men. The position of the women is basically different among this people. It is based on the customs and usages of maternal rights that prevail among them, which are predominantly based on primogeniture and which find honorable expression in possession.

## I. Property Rights in the Family Property.

The great principle which governs property among the Khasi, is that all family property rests in the hands /120: A/ /Fig. 1. Khasi Girls and Women with their Carrying Baskets. Fig. 2. An Old Clan Mother in the Village Lakhuthlieu. / /120: B/ /Fig. 3. At the Oracle of Egg Throwing/. Fig. 5. Khasi Girls and Men in Festive Dance Clothing. / /120: C/ /Fig. 6. A Group of Spinning/ /120: D/ Fig. 4. A Holy Grove and Part of the Village Rolling/ /120/ of the women and not of the men. The man can never be the owner of family property, and it can never be transferred to him. He may perhaps acquire some property through his own industry and work, but even that will pass into feminine hands by the path of inheritance. The concept of family is not as narrowly drawn here as in our country. This is a question of the clan-family, the clan. The head of it is always the youngest daughter, who, even when she has become old, bears the honorable name ka kait in the Jaintia Mountains, and in the Khasi Mountains ka khadduh, the last, the youngest. Around her gather her nearest blood relations, brothers and sisters, and children. For example in

(a1) so take such a clan mother with the name Ka Sing Lan. She has two sons and five daughters, and in addition two brothers and two sisters who are all married. Also each of the five daughters and two sisters has four children. These forty-six people live with the clan mother and form the family clan of the Lan. To these we also add the sons and brothers, the nephews and grandsons, but not their children. The latter have nothing to do with the family Lan but belong to the family clan of their wives, live with that clan and are counted in it. Likewise neither the husband of Ka Sing Lan, nor the husbands of the various daughters, sisters, nieces, and granddaughters belong here. They are all counted with their own clans, live and work with them according to Khasi custom, and only visit their wives occasionally perhaps also dark.

(c2) (b1) The entire clan-family of Lan is housed in 3 or 4 huts, which all stand next to each other in a semicircle or are built one above the other on the slope of a hill, according to the character of the land. A garden frequently surrounds them in which maize, sweet potatoes, potato-like roots of tuk-ar and bolarai, bananas and, on the southern slopes of the Khasi Mountains, also coffee, pineapples, and other fruits are cultivated. A circle of bamboo canes that is so important for building purposes, household objects, and /130/ implements surrounds the garden and huts. This bamboo cane grows up so thick as an arm to a height of 10 or 15 meters and at the same time forms a good protection against bad weather. A wall (mawkha) of thrown-up earth encloses everything, forming an enclosed farm, prevents unimpeded access, and protects cattle and crops from the attacks and devastations of wild animals.

(c3) (b4) What is considered the family property of such a clan? Primarily it is the land, the gardens, the rice fields, woods, fallow mountain and grazing lands. On the southern slopes of the Khasi Mountains there are fields for the cultivation of cane, orange groves, betel groves, plantations of betel palms and of pepper bushes which far and wide are so highly treasured for betel chewing as a means of pleasure. (3)

3. Cf. Bastian, Die Völkerstämme des Brahmaputra, /On the Khasi Valley of the Brahmaputra/ (Berlin?, 1873), pp. 307 ff.

(b1) Usually there is so much land available that the family clan can enrich itself properly and also increase in number.

(c3) (c2) According to its size and wealth a family clan also owns a corresponding number of cows, oxen, bees, pigs, and goats. Neither the milk nor the flesh of the cows is used. They are kept for the

A View from NNW over Dunghun village

B View from a hillock village

19: Assam G-5 (1958) 1965 487 Sheet 487



# CHAPTER III

## The Border Area

3. 1 **Definition of Border Area.**—The term 'border area' although very frequently used does not refer to any well demarcated area. It was, therefore, decided after a joint discussion between the Director of Statistics with the Deputy Commissioner of the district and Subdivisional Officer, Jowai, that area within 10 miles of the Indo-Pak border line would be considered as the 'border area' for the purpose of the present survey. The list of the villages falling in this area was supplied by the Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer.

3. 2 **Condition of the Border Area before partition.**—The border area under review thus comprised of the southern slopes of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and a narrow strip of plains adjoining the southern slopes running along the Pakistan border. The area extends lengthwise over a length of about 180 miles, roughly from Mahendraganj on the west to Sonapur on the east, thus covering an area of 1,800 sq. miles approximately, comprising of 454 villages inhabited by population of 3½ thousands.

Barring the barren and rocky top plateaus the slopes are utilised for the production of valuable cash crops on economic scale. These slopes provide suitable soil and climate for the production crops like arecanut, oranges, betelvine, oranges, pineapples and other fruits. On account of rich yields which such plantations give to the cultivators these slopes were, more densely inhabited and intensively cultivated than would appear possible from the topography of the area. Even the most inaccessible spots in the slopes but been converted into rich orchards, wherefrom the produce was carried by headloads over steep gradients for several miles. Due to steep gradients little other use, except some grazing here and there, could be made of this area.

Because of the rocky topography, this land had no natural communications with Sylhet district now forming part of East Pakistan. From time immemorial the area had a flourishing trade with Sylhet district. It was a two-way trade. The cash crops found eager buyers in the people of Sylhet, from whom in turn the people in the border area obtained supplies of rice, fish, vegetables and other necessities of daily life. This interdependence thus had created a very prosperous and settled economy. The rich buildings in the border area villages which are now lowering away, bear eloquent testimony to the past prosperity of the border economy.

With the partition of the country in 1947, trade with the plains of Sylhet, now forming part of East Pakistan, was restricted. As a result the whole economy of this region was completely shattered and the countryside which was teemed with activity and abundance was overshadowed with unemployment, poverty and despair. All the cash crops the majority of the border people had for the market in East Pakistan. For want of communications facilities the produce could not be

TABLE B1 (contd.)

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Owned land | | | | | |
| 2. Less than 1 acre | | | | | |
| 3. 1 to less than 5 acres | | | | | |
| 4. 5 to less than 10 acres | | | | | |
| 5. 10 acres and above | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | |

6.3 It is significant that in all the three areas a considerable section of wholly agricultural families and families following agriculture as principal occupation are landless. On the other hand, a considerable proportion of the families with agriculture as subsidiary occupation or independent of agriculture hold land of various sizes. The fact why agriculture for these families who possessed sufficient land, was reduced to a subsidiary occupation is possibly more due to less return from agriculture than their attachment to it.

## FRAGMENTATION

6.4 It has been observed that a large number of rural families have small holdings, the very smallness of which render their holdings uneconomic. In addition, the holding of rural families suffer most from the evils of fragmentation. Often holdings are not in compact blocks but are scattered all over and surrounded by lands in possession of others or some uncultivable waste land. Some of the fragments lie even in separate villages.

Unlike in the plains districts, fragmentation here was brought about not so much by population pressure except only in case of wet paddy field or inheritance legislations or such other factors as would give rise to excessive fragmentation of holdings. This is because there is an enormous expansion and the people are free to cultivate as much of the Raj land as possible for their cultivation. Fragmentation here is thus more a product of the topography of the district, for cultivable land in large compact block is not easy to get and cultivable land have to be found in isolated pockets.

The extent of fragmentation is presented in the following table :

33

TABLE D-4

Distribution of buildings according to number of fragments

182
311 •
923

| No. of fragments | Border area | | Project area | | General area | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of buildings | Percentage | No. of buildings | Percentage | No. of buildings | Percentage |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 | [illegible] | | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7 | [illegible] | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 0 | — | — | — |
| 9 | [illegible] | | 0 | | | — |
| 10 | [illegible] | | — | | 0 | — |
| 11 | [illegible] | | 0 | | | — |
| 12 | [illegible] | | 0 | | | — |
| 13 | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| 14 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | — |
| 15 | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| 16 | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| 17 | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| 18 | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| 19 | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| 20 | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| 21 & above | [illegible] | | — | | | — |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

19: Assam C-5 (1958) 1963 687 Sheet 687



The total number of fragments in 897 holding in Dudra of area 2,540 giving an average of 9.66 fragments per holding viz. in 661 holdings in project area & 1,000 which gives us the average 3.34 fragments per holding, while in General area 165 holdings comprise of 443 fragments, i.e., 2.68 fragment per holding. A comparison of the above figure with the average fragment figure of 3.61, 4.50, 4.60 and 3.93 per holding in Mikir Hills, Darrang, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts respectively goes to show that incidence of fragmentation in this district is higher than that in Mikir Hills but less than that in other districts.

It will be seen from table D4.1 of the appendix that in the small holding group ( less than 5 acres ) average number of fragments per holding is 3.99 in Border, 3.68 in Project and 2.82 in General area. The average size in the corresponding holding group being 1.56 acres 1.67 acres and 1.55 acres in Border area, Project area and General area, the average size of fragments in the respective area works out at 40 acres, 45 and 55 acres. Similarly it will be seen that average sizes of fragments for medium holding group are, in Border area 1.61 acres (average size of medium holding 6.03 acres) in Project area 1.85 acres (average size of holding 6.85 acres) and in General area 1.51 acres ( average size of holding 6.85 acres), whose for large holding group being 3.81 acres, 3.84 acres and 3.49 acres respectively against the average large holding area of 18.85 acres, 16.25 acres and 12.53 acres in the respective area.

## Farming

6.1 The operating unit in the rural agricultural system is to some extent the family farm. Furniture, entrepreneur, animal and material labour as regards to the agricultural operations in these farms are done through a joint effort of the family unit. Hardly a peasants farm economy are maintained through employment of casual labourers are employed during the busy season.

In this enquiry a farm has been defined as comprising of all agricultural land operated by a single family with or without employment of labour. The family may or may not have the right of permanent occupancy and inheritance over the farm land operated by it, and in this sense the farm is distinguished from holding which comprises of such land only over which the family concerned possess right of occupancy and inheritance.

19: Assam C-5 (1958) 1963 A27 Sheet A27



It will be seen from the above table that the total number of farms in each of the three areas is greater than the number of holdings in the corresponding area. There are 388 farms in Border area villages, covering a total area of 2818.19 acres, whereas the corresponding figures in case of holdings, as we have already seen, are 69y and 2166.62 acres. In Project area 911 farms cover an area of 1838.79 acres, the corresponding figures being 662 and 1891.43 acres, while in General for holding area there are 151 farms which cover 545.81 acres as against 105 holdings covering an area of 413.34 acres. Two reasons may be attributed to these differences. In the first place, proportions of village land are owned by people from outside and rented out to people of the village. Secondly, there are some among the right holders who cultivate only part of their land and the remaining portion is either left fallow or leased out to others. The position will be made clear from a study of subsequent tables viz., D-6 and D-7 given elsewhere in this chapter.

The average size of farms for Border area, Project area and General area respectively are 5.26 acres, 2.24 acres and 2.20 acres which again are less than the corresponding figures of holding of 5.58 acres, 4.10 acres and 3.58 acres. The average size of farm is, however, hardly an adequate measure for judging the smallness of the farmers in as much a large proportion of cultivators ( 69%, 56%, and 51% in Border area, Project area and General area respectively operate small size farms of less than 2 acres ( exact average being 1.33 acres in Border, 1.16 acres for Project and 1.66 acres for General area) and the total farm area cultivated by these cultivators constitute only 11%, 42%, and 48% of the total farm areas in the Border area, Project area and General area respectively. In these areas proportion of families operating middle-sized farms, i.e., between 2 to less than 10 acres are 41%, 49%, and 45%, covering respectively 68%, 54% and 50% of the total farm areas in the respective village group. Proportion of families operating large sized farms, i.e., 10 acres and above in Border area, Project area and General area is respectively 19%, 9%, and 5%, possessing a comparatively bigger size of farm land amounting to 49%, 38 per cent and 18 per cent of the total farm land in the respective area.

4.7 The following two tables give the distribution of farms and farm areas respectively according to size and ownership.

24(1) 4(1) 13(3) 9-6—Relative importance of crops—Total gross farm area harvested amounted to 3134.40 acres in Border area, 1700.80 acres in Project area and 961 acres in General area.

From above table it will be seen that in Border area, ananas accounted for the highest proportion of harvested area, i.e., 31 per cent, followed in order of importance by betel nut, paddy, betel leaf and millet which respectively accounts for 17 per cent, 10 per cent, 9 per cent and 3 per cent of the total harvested area. Other crops which account for 248.60 acres (7 per cent) includes maize, sesame, banana, turmeric, dal, blackpepper and other fruit crops.

Considering sale proceeds, it is clear that betelnut happens to be the main earner accounting for 68 per cent of the total sale proceeds followed by orange, paddy and betel leaf which respectively account for 12 per cent, 6 per cent and 3 per cent of the total sale proceeds. Thus orange and betel leaf which in pre-partition days were the main earner-crops in the Border area have been passed to second and forth position respectively—the proportions fetched by them, particularly by betel leaf, being negligible. On other hand as there is a good market for betel nut, Border people have taken to betel nut cultivation in a more extensive scale.

24(1) 24(3) 9(1) 13(3) It is significant that while in Border area total farm area is 8974 acres, total area harvested comes to only 3135 acres including area under mixed cropping which is in wide practice in Border area particularly for orange, betelnut, and for some other minor crops. Thus proportion of unharvested farm area emerges out to be considerable which can be accounted for the following reasons:—

(1) The farm area includes some new gardens particularly of betelnuts which usually take quite a few years to bear fruits.

[24] (2) Reportedly a large number of orange and betel-leaf gardens were not harvested at all as there was no market for them.

24(1) 13(3) 49 Turning our attention to Project area and General area, it will be found that paddy eclipses all other crops in so much so in the two areas it respectively covers 62 per cent and 61 per cent of the total harvested area in the respective area. In Project area paddy is followed by betel leaf, orange, potato and betelnut in order of importance while in General area it is followed by potato, millet, orange, betel leaf and betelnut. In both the areas as will be seen from table above, almost all the crops retain their respective position in value. Considering sale proceed, in Project area, paddy occupies the highest position accounting for 77 per cent of the total sale proceeds followed by betel leaf, orange, betelnut and potato accounting respectively for 9 per cent, 5 per cent, 3 per cent and 1 per cent of the total sale proceeds. In General area, in order of importance of sale proceed paddy, potato and betelnut are worth mentioning fetching respectively 62 per cent, 30 per cent and 6 per cent of the total sale proceeds.

accounting for 62, 54 and 58 per cent of the total holding area in the respective areas. Large holding (10 acres and above) covering 44, 38 and 16 per cent of the total holding area in the Border, Project and General areas respectively were possessed by 68, 7 and 3 per cent of the families of the respective areas.

The average size of family holding worked out at 9.2 acres for Border area, 4.1 acres for Project area and 9.9 acres for the General area. The average size of cultivated holding per family in the three areas was found to be 9.1, 3.6 and 9.8 acres respectively.

10.5. The total number of farms in Border area, Project area and General area were respectively 898, 611 and 191 covering respectively 9164.10 acres, 1888.79 acres, and 1731.01 acres, bringing the average size of farms to 9.16 acres in Border area, 3.06 acres in Project area and 9.06 acres in General area.

Percentage distribution of these farms and farm area by different size group is depicted in the following table

| Item of Income | Rural Area | | | Urban Area | | | Combined Area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P.C. of Rural Households | P.C. of Rural Income | Average Rural Income (Rs.) | P.C. of Urban Households | P.C. of Urban Income | Average Urban Income (Rs.) | P.C. of Total Households | P.C. of Total Income | Average Total Income (Rs.) |
| 1. | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

SD: Income C-5 (1958) 1963 057 Khasra 057

## TABLE D-21—(contd.)

### Distribution of buildings by size group

(area in sq. ft.)

| Size of the building | No. of buildings | Total area under the group | Average size of the buildings | No. of the uncovered building | Total uncovered area | Average size |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| **A. Rural area :** | | | | | | |
| 1. Less than 1/2 acre | | | | | | |
| 2. 1/2 or less than 1/5 acre | | | | | | |
| 3. 1/5 to 1 acre | | | | | | |
| 4. 1 to 2 acres | | | | | | |
| 5. 2 to 5 acres | | | | | | |
| Small building | | | | | | |
| 6. 5 building less than 5 acres | | | | | | |
| 5-9 to 10 acres | | | | | | |
| Medium building | | | | | | |
| 9. 10 building less than 50 acres | | | | | | |
| 9.50 to 50 acres | | | | | | |
| 10. 50 and above | | | | | | |
| Large building | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | |

*N.B.* Figures within brackets indicate percentages.

TABLE D-5

**Distribution of farms according to size**

4.6 The summary distribution of farms in the three areas is shown in the following table :—

| Size of farm (in acres) | Border area | | | Region area | | | Special area | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of farms | Total area (acres) | Average area of farm (acres) | No. of farms | Total area (acres) | Average area of farm (acres) | No. of farms | Total area (acres) | Average area of farm (acres) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Below 1 acre | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 1 - 5 acres | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 5 - 10 acres | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 10 - 25 acres | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 25 - 50 acres | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 50 - 100 acres | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 100 - 200 acres | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| 200 acres and above | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Total | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |

## TABLE D–11—(contd.)

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (P. C.) | | (P. C.) | | | |
| **B. Project area—** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Less than 1/3 acre | 18 | (2·67) | 2·63 | | 4·76 | 4·58 | 4·67 |
| 2. 1/3 to less than 1/2 acre. | 9 | (1·48) | 3·04 | (1·52) | 4·76 | 4·76 | 4·76 |
| 3. 1/2 to less than 1 acre. | 17 | (2·96) | 13·61 | | 4·76 | 4·76 | 4·76 |
| 4. 1 to less than 2 acres. | 17 | (2·96) | 13·61 | (1·52) | 4·76 | 4·76 | 4·76 |
| 5. 2 to less than 3 acres. | 16 | (2·63) | 12·17 | (1·52) | 4·76 | 4·76 | 4·76 |
| Small holding | 29 | (3·96) | 36·61 | (1·52) | 4·67 | 4·76 | 4·76 |

[illegible]

TABLE [illegible]—(contd.)

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (2.5) | (5.0) | | | | |
| (f) Unassessed areas :— | | | | | | | |
| 1. Less than 1½ acres | 9 | [illegible] | 10 | | 9 | 0 | 10 |
| 2. 1½ or less than 2½ acres | 2 | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 3. 2½ or less than 5 acres | 4 | [illegible] | 10 | | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 4. 5 or less than 7½ acres | 6 | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| 5. 7½ or less than 10 acres | 10 | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Small holding | 40 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 |
| 6. 10 or less than 15 acres | 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 |
| 7. 15 or less than 20 acres | 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 |
| Medium holding :— | 70 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 |
| 8. 20 or less than 25 acres | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 |
| Large holding :— | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 |
| Total ... ... | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 | [illegible] | 10 |

TABLE D-15—(contd.)

Distribution of buildings according to size and No. of Segments

| Size of buildings | No. of Segments | | | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) and above | No. of Building | Total No. of Segments | Total area under the size | Average size of Segments |
| 1. Below 0.5 acre | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 2. 0.5 to below 1.0 acre | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 3. 1.0 to below 1.5 acre | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 4. 1.5 to below 2 acres | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 5. 2 to below 3 acres | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 6. 3 to below 5 acres | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 7. 5 to below 10 acres | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| 8. 10 acres below 20 acres | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | | | | |
| 9. 20 acres below 30 acres | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | | | | |
| 10. 30 and above | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | | | | |
| Total No. of building | — | — | 2 (0.7) | 1 (0.4) | 2 (0.7) | 1 (0.4) | 1 (0.4) | 1 (0.4) | 1 (0.4) | | 269 | 1760 | 5764.46 | 3.27 |
| Total No. of Segments | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1760 | | | |

## TABLE D-41—(contd.)

### Distribution of buildings according to size and No. of Dwellings

| Size of building | No. of Dwellings | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 5. 1/2 sq. below 1 acre | 67 | 9 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6. 1 sq. below 2 acres | 45 | 87 | 9 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. 2 sq. below 5 " | 30 | 32 | 24 | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 8. 5 sq. below 7½ " | 18 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 9. 7½ sq. below 10 " | 12 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| 10. 10 sq. below 15 " | 3 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 11. 15 sq. below 20 " | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. 20 and above | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Total No. of buildings | 175 (100.0) | 171 (100.0) | 82 (100.0) | 45 (100.0) | 25 (100.0) | 14 (100.0) | 2 (100.0) | 2 (100.0) | 2 (100.0) | — | 4 (100.0) |
| Total No. of Dwellings | 175 | 342 | 246 | 180 | 125 | 84 | 16 | 18 | 20 | — | 52 |

## TABLE D-41—(concl.)

### Distribution of buildings according to size and No. of fragments

| Size of building | No. of fragments | | | | | | | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (20) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (40) | 21 and above | No. of building | Total No. of fragments | Total area under the size | Average No. of fragments per metre |
| G. PROJECT sq.ft. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Below 0.5 acre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. 0.5 or below 1.0 acre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. 1.0 or below 1 acre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. 1 or below 2 acres | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. 2 or below 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. 3 or below 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. 4 or below 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12. 5 or below 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. 6 or below 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. 7 or below 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15. 8 or below 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16. 9 or below 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. 10 or below 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. 11 or below 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. 12 and above | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total No. of building | | | 1 (0.4) | | 1 (0.4) | | | | | | 402 | 2360 | 1944.42 | 1.21 |
| Total No. of fragments | | | 19 | | 19 | | | | | | | 2360 | | |

TABLE D—41—(contd.)

Distribution of buildings according to size and No. of fragments

| Size of buildings | No. of fragments | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | |
| C. COMBINED AREA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Below 1.0 sq.m. | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. 1.0 to below 1.5 sq.m. | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. 1.5 to below 2 sq.m. | 0 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. 2 to below 3 sq.m. | 10 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. 3 to below 4 sq.m. | 1 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 0 |
| 6. 4 to below 5 sq.m. | 1 | 14 | 11 | 3 | 0 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7. 5 to below 10 sq.m. | — | 2 | 9 | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 8. 10 to below 15 sq.m. | — | 0 | 4 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 0 | — |
| 9. 15 to below 20 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. 20 and above | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total No. of building | 2 (2.7%) | 38 (51.3%) | 37 (51.3%) | 15 (21.1%) | 6 (8.4%) | 1 (1.4%) | 3 (4.2%) | — | — | 1 (1.4%) | — |
| Total No. of fragments | 10 | 106 | 106 | 51 | 27 | 4 | 14 | | | 10 | |

# TABLE D-41—(contd.)

## Distribution of buildings according to size and No. of Dwellings

| Size of building | No. of Dwellings | | | | | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) and above | No. of building | Total No. of dwellings | Total floor area of dwellings | Average area of dwellings |
| C. Closed area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Below 121 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 (1.00) | 0 | 0.72 | 0.00 |
| 2. 121 to below 242 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0 (0) | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. 242 to below 363 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 (1.00) | 10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. 363 to below 484 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 23 (10.00) | 46 | 401.0 | 0.00 |
| 5. 484 to below 605 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 34 (11.00) | 68 | 00.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. 605 to below 726 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 61 (24.00) | 122 | 176.00 | 1.00 |
| 7. 726 to below 847 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 17 (10.00) | 37 | 000.00 | 1.00 |
| 8. 847 to below 968 sq.m. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 (1.00) | 20 | 120.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. 968 to below 1089 sq.m. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. 1089 and above | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total No. of Building | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 000 | 000 | 0000.00 | 0.00 |
| Total No. of Dwellings | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 000 | | |

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## TABLE D-9 I

| Size of farm (1) | No. of farms | Percentage | Cumulative P.c. | Total area covered acre | Percentage | Cumulative Percentage | Average size of farm |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| **A. BORDER AREA** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Below 1/2 acre | 27 | 2·56 | 2.56 | 0·54 | 0·14 | 0·14 | 0·23 |
| 2. 1/2 to 1½ acre | 30 | 2·85 | 5.41 | 11·04 | 0·28 | 0·44 | 0·37 |
| 3. 1/2 to 2 acre | 24 | 9·73 | 15·14 | 43·42 | 1·11 | 1·55 | 0·62 |
| 4. 2 to 5 acre | 98 | 13·44 | 28·58 | 338.43 | 8·58 | 9·30 | 3·34 |
| 5. 5 to 7 acre | 108 | 13·83 | 42·41 | 258.78 | 6·62 | 15·92 | 2·39 |
| Small farms | 305 | 42·13 | — | 648·13 | 16·48 | — | 2·33 |
| 6. 7 to 9 acre | 147 | 13·97 | 56·38 | 1,211·31 | 30·73 | 46·65 | 8·24 |
| 7. 9 to 10 acre | 168 | 15·13 | 71·51 | 1,134·78 | 28·78 | 75·43 | 6·76 |
| Medium farms | 315 | 29·10 | — | 2,346·09 | 59·51 | — | 7·44 |
| 8. 10 to 15 acre | 58 | 5·36 | 76·87 | 696·16 | 17·66 | 93·09 | 12·00 |
| 9. 15 to 20 acre | 8 | 0·74 | 77·61 | 134·44 | 3·41 | 96·50 | 16·80 |
| 10. 20 and above | 6 | 0·55 | 78·16 | 132·71 | 3·37 | 99·87 | 22·12 |
| Large farms | 72 | 6·65 | — | 963·31 | 24·44 | — | 13·38 |
| Total | 692 | 100·00 | — | 3,957·53 | 100·00 | — | 5·72 |

TABLE D-5-1—(contd.)

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project areas:** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Below 1/3 acre .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 1·67 | 1·97 | 1·96 | 9·11 | 9·11 | 9·16 |
| 2. 1/3 to 1/2 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 1·17 | 2·74 | 1·96 | 9·11 | 6·33 | 9·32 |
| 3. 1/2 to 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 21 | 6·91 | 9·81 | 1·96 | 1·09 | 1·31 | 9·64 |
| 4. 1 to 2 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 119 | 23·29 | 32·10 | 154·54 | 9·14 | 5·95 | 1·30 |
| 5. 2 to 3 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 104 | 22·51 | 50·41 | 256·30 | 14·17 | 30·89 | 2·25 |
| Small farms | 259 | 56·41 | .. | 450·19 | 26·92 | .. | 1·56 |
| 6. 3 to 5 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 111 | 21·58 | 70·13 | 383·22 | 21·14 | 45·74 | 3·58 |
| 7. 5 to 10 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 31 | 19·66 | 91·13 | 321·09 | 31·15 | 77·89 | 6·89 |
| Medium farms | 298 | 39·12 | .. | 974·91 | 53·87 | .. | 4·80 |
| 8. 10 to 25 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30 | 9·89 | 329·96 | 40·00 | 22·11 | 109·20 | |
| 9. 25 to 50 .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. 50 and above .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Large farms | 30 | 5.06 | .. | 40·00 | 22·11 | .. | 12·28 |
| Total— | 511 | 100·00 | .. | 1808·79 | 100·00 | .. | 3·14 |



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Table D-5.1—contd.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **C. General area.** | | | | | | | |
| 1. Below 1/3 acre .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 1.17 | 1.17 | 0.59 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.25 |
| 2. 1/3 to 1/2 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 0.59 | 1.76 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.50 |
| 3. 1/2 to 1 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 6.45 | 8.19 | 0.85 | 1.21 | 1.40 | 0.64 |
| 4. 1 to 2 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 40 | 23.39 | 31.58 | 86.45 | 9.80 | 11.20 | 1.41 |
| 5. 2 to 3 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 37 | 21.64 | 53.22 | 86.85 | 13.05 | 26.25 | 2.34 |
| Small farms | 91 | 53.23 | | 151.15 | 24.25 | | 1.66 |
| 6. 3 to 5 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 47 | 27.49 | 80.71 | 104.06 | 29.29 | 55.54 | 3.59 |
| 7. 5 to 10 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 25 | 14.62 | 95.33 | 164.50 | 23.48 | 84.02 | 6.66 |
| Medium farms | 72 | 42.11 | 176.04 | 232.66 | 57.77 | | 4.81 |
| 8. 10 to 25 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 4.67 | 180.90 | 92.00 | 15.98 | 100.00 | 11.50 |
| 9. 25 to 50 .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. 50 and above ... ... .. .. .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Large farms | 8 | 4.67 | | 92.00 | 15.98 | .. | 11.50 |
| Total— | 171 | 100.00 | .. | 575.81 | 100.00 | .. | 2.10 |

TABLE D-6.1

## Distribution of farms according to size and ownership

| Size of farm | Number of farms | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wholly owned | Wholly rented | Partly owned and partly rented | Total | Wholly owned | Wholly rented | Partly owned and partly rented | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| **Border Area** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Below 1/3 acre | 21 (4·37) | .. | ... | 21 (4·23) | 3 (2·63) | 3 (2·65) | ... | 6 (2.28) |
| 2. 1/3 to 1/2 acre | 27 (5·87) | 1 (6·67) | .. | 28 (5·65) | ... | 2 (1·78) | .. | 2 (0·76) |
| 3. 1/2 to 1 acre | 53 (11·52) | .. | 1 (4·76) | 54 (10·89) | 2 (1·75) | 18 (15·93) | .. | 20 (7·60) |
| 4. 1 to 2 acres | 58 (12·61) | 1 (6·67) | 5 (23·81) | 64 (12·90) | 13 (11·40) | 20 (17·70) | 2 (5·56) | 35 (13·31) |
| 5. 2 to 3 acres | 59 (12·83) | 2 (13·33) | 3 (14·29) | 64 (12·90) | 19 (16·67) | 18 (15·93) | 4 (11·11) | 41 (15·60) |
| Small Farms | 218 (94·37) | 4 (1·73) | 9 (3·90) | 231 (100·00) | 37 (35·58) | 61 (58·65) | 6 (5·77) | 104 (100·00) |

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H27



TABLE D-6.1—*contd.*

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. 3 to 5 acres .. .. | 86 (18·69) | 8 (53·33) | 5 (23·81) | 99 (19·96) | 21 (18·42) | 19 (16·81) | 8 (22·22) | 48 (18·25) |
| 7. 5 to 10 acres .. .. | 95 (20·65) | 2 (13·33) | 6 (28·57) | 103 (20·77) | 27 (23·68) | 24 (21·24) | 14 (38·89) | 65 (24·71) |
| Medium Farms .. .. | 181 (89·60) | 10 (4·95) | 11 (5·45) | 202 (100·00) | 48 (42·48) | 43 (38·05) | 22 (19·47) | 113 (100·00) |
| 8. 10 to 25 acres .. .. | 53 (11·52) | 1 (6·67) | 1 (4·76) | 55 (11·08) | 26 (22·81) | 9 (7·96) | 8 (22·22) | 43 (16·35) |
| 9. 25 to 50 acres .. .. | 4 (0·87) | ... | ... | 4 (0·81) | 2 (1·76) | .. | ... | 2 (0·76) |
| 10. 50 and above .. .. | 4 (0·87) | .. | ... | 4 (0·81) | 1 (0·88) | .. | ... | 1 (0·38) |
| Large Farms ... .. | 61 (98·41) | 1 (0·79) | 1 (0·80) | 63 (100·00) | 29 (63·04) | 9 (19·57) | 8 (17·39) | 46 (100·00) |
| Total: — | 460 (92·74) | 15 (3·03) | 21 (4·23) | 496 (100·00) | 114 (43·35) | 113 (42·97) | 36 (13·68) | 263 (100·00) |

**Project Area**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Below 1/3 acre .. .. | 1 | .. | ... | 1 (0·60) | 3 | 4 | .. | 7 (2·03) |
| 2. 1/3 to 1/2 acre .. .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 (1·74) |
| 3. 1/2 to 1 acre .. .. .. | 16 | .. | 3 | 19 (11·38) | 9 | 3 | .. | 12 (3·49) |
| 4. 1 to 2 acres .. .. | 30 | 3 | 8 | 41 (24·55) | 52 | 17 | 9 | 78 (22·67) |
| 5. 2 to 3 acres .. .. | 29 | 1 | 4 | 34 (20·36) | 51 | 14 | 15 | 80 (23·26) |
| Small Farms .. .. | 76 (80·00) | 4 (4·21) | 15 (15·79) | 95 (100·00) | 120 (65·57) | 39 (21·31) | 24 (13·12) | 183 (100·00) |

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211
423
427

TABLE D-6.1—*contd.*

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. 5 to 5 acres | 29 | ... | 8 | 37 (22·16) | 55 | 10 | 9 | 74 (21·51) |
| 7. 6 to 10 acres | 21 | — | 4 | 25 (14·97) | 56 | 3 | 8 | 67 (19·19 |
| Medium Farms | 50 (80·65) | — | 12 (19·35) | 62 (100·00) | 111 (78·72) | 13 (9·22) | 17 (12·06) | 141 (100·00) |
| 8. 10 to 25 acres | 9 | .. | 1 | 10 (5·96) | 16 | 2 | 2 | 20 (5·81) |
| 9. 25 to 50 acres | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Large Farms | 9 (90·00) | .. | 1 (10·00) | 10 (100·00) | 16 (80·00) | 2 (10·00) | 2 (10·00) | 20 (100·00) |
| Total | 135 (80·84) | 4 (2.40) | 28 (16·76) | 167 (100·00) | 247 (71·80) | 54 (15·70) | 43 (12·50) | 344 (100·00) |

**General Area**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Below 1/3 acre .. .. | 1 | ... | .. | 1 (1·11) | 1 | .. | .. | 1 (1·23) | |
| 2. 1/2 to 1/3 acre .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 (1·11) | .. | ... | .. | .. | |
| 3. 1/2 to 1 acre .. .. | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 (6·66) | 5 | .. | .. | 5 (6·17) | |
| 4. 1 to 2 acres ... .. | 17 | 1 | 7 | 25 (27·79) | 12 | 2 | 1 | 15 (18·53) | |
| 5. 2 to 8 acres .. .. | 18 | .. | 2 | 20 (22·22) | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 (20·99) | |
| Small Farms .. .. | (79·25) | 2 (3·77) | 9 (16·98) | 53 (100·00) | 33 (86·84) | 3 (7·89) | 2 (5·27) | 38 (100·00) | |



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TABLE D-6.1—*concld.*

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. 3 to 5 acres .. .. | 25 | .. | 1 | 26 (28·89) | 19 | 1 | 1 | 21 (25·93) |
| 7. 5 to 10 acres ... .. | 11 | .. | .. | 11 (12·22) | 10 | 1 | 3 | 14 (17·28) |
| Medium .. .. .. | 36 (97·30) | .. | 1 | 37 (100·00) | 29 (82·86) | 2 (5·71) | 4 (11·43) | 35 (100·00) |
| 8. 10 to 25 acres .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 1 | 8 (9·88) |
| Large ... .. .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | 7 (87·50) | ... | 1 (12·50) | 8 (100·00) |
| Total: .. | 78 (86·67) | 2 (2·22) | 10 (11·11) | 90 (100·00) | 69 (85·19) | 5 (6·17) | 7 (8·64) | 81 (100·00) |

## TABLE D-7.1

### Distribution of farm area by size and type of ownership

| Size of farm | Area in acre: Wholly owned | Wholly rented | Partly owned and Partly rented: Owned area | Rented area | Total | Total owned area (2+4) | Total rented area (3+5) | Total (7+8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| **A. Border area** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Small Farms (less than 3 acres). | 918.44 | 85.60 | 14.38 | 27.25 | 41.63 | 933.44 | 112.73 | 446.17 |
| 2. Medium Farms (3 to less than 10 acres). | 1206.43 | 263.34 | 24.31 | 86.95 | 111.26 | 1300.74 | 350.29 | 1651.23 |
| 3. Large Farms (10 acres and above | 1945.18 | 132.25 | 59.00 | 80.25 | 139.25 | 1604.20 | 212.50 | 1816.70 |
| Total: | 5070.57 (78.45) | 481.09 (12.24) | 168.09 (4.20) | 194.43 (4.97) | 362.52 | 3338.44 (82.76) | 675.52 (17.25) | 3914.18 (100.00) |



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TABLE 19-7.1—*contd.*

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B. Project area** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Small Farms[1] (less than 10 acres). | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2. Medium Farms (5 or less than 10 acres). | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3. Large Farms (10 acres and above). | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **C. General area** | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Small Farms (less than 5 acres). | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2. Medium Farms (5 or less than 10 acres). | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3. Large Farms (10 acres and above). | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

20: Hunter G-4 (no date) 1897 AR 7 Khasi AR 7



The forest administration of the British Government is confined to two plantations in the neighbourhood of Shillong, for which a rent is payable in perpetuity. One of these, on the farther side of the Umkra, was originally acquired in 1871-72 for the sake of experiments in arboriculture. The rent of Rs. 50, or £5, is paid by the Forest Department; the area had been at first estimated at 580 acres, but an actual survey undertaken in 1873-76 reduced this estimate to 262·39 acres. A considerable portion is covered with Pinus Kasia, which is carefully protected. Of the exotic trees tried on this plantation, only the three following can be said to have done well: Juglans regia, Eucalyptus rostrata, and Pinus maritima. All the rest either suffered from frost in the winter, or required far more nursing than can be afforded them in forest plantations. The young trees of the indigenous oak (Quercus serrata) were also attacked by rats, who bit off great numbers just above the ground. The Spanish chestnuts did not thrive, and were removed to the model farm for trial at a higher elevation. The second plantation, on the northern slopes of the range immediately behind the Station, consists of several patches of forest, which were acquired in connection with the scheme for providing Shillong with a permanent water supply. The total rent is Rs. 375, or £37, 10s., paid from Town Improvement Funds; and the aggregate area is estimated at 396 acres. All the fields within this area that had formerly been cultivated by the Khásis—about 80 acres in all—were sown by the Forest Department with Pinus Kasia, Quercus Griffithii, Q. serrata, and Q. fenestrata, which have succeeded well; and about 8 acres were planted with different species of Eucalyptus. Up to the close of 1875-76 the sum expended on the first of these two plantations was Rs. 742. 9. 9, or £74. 3s. 3d., and on the second, Rs. 732. 9. 6, or £73. 11. 8d.

A cinchona plantation was started in 1867 by the Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens. It consists of twelve small patches of plants near Nongklon, and one near Jirang, situated at elevations varying from 3500 feet to 5000 feet. The species cultivated are Cinchona succirubra, C. officinalis, and C. micrantha. At first they were under the charge of two Khási gardeners, who each received Rs. 16 a month, or £19. 4s. a year, to weed them and keep fires out. In 1874-75 these plantations were taken charge of by the Forest Department, and specimens of the cinchona bark were submitted for analysis to the Government Quinologist

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(9) Cotton is grown on high lands and
248 slopes; it is sown in April, and becomes fit for picking by January.

311 Area and Out-turn of Crops.—According to the Assam Administration Report for 1875-76, the area of the British portion of
241 the Khásí and Jáintiá Hills District amounts to 2160 square miles,
648 of which only 110 are under cultivation; of the remainder, 1337 square miles are set down as cultivable, and 713 as uncultivable. The total area of the semi-independent Khásí States is given as 3997 square miles, of which 176 are under cultivation, 2561 are cultivable, and 1260 uncultivable. In another portion of the same Report, the area under various crops throughout the entire District is thus approximately estimated:—Rice, 59,880 acres; other food grains, 57,820 acres; cotton, 1076 acres; potatoes, 33,880 acres. The average out-turn of rice per acre is returned at 8 *maunds*, or nearly 6 cwt.; of other food grains, 3 *maunds*, or over 2 cwt.; of cotton, 2 *maunds*, or 1½ cwt.; of
[435] potatoes, 55 *maunds*, or nearly 40 cwt. The price of rice in 1875-76 was Rs. 4 8 per *maund*, or 12s. 8d. a cwt., which gives Rs. 36 or £5. 12s. as the value of the rice crop obtained from one acre.

241 Condition of the Peasantry.—The Khásís can scarcely be considered an agricultural people, as they do not grow sufficient
423 grain for their own subsistence, and are dependent to a great
433 extent on imports of rice from the neighbouring Districts. Ten acres is generally considered a comfortable holding for a husbandman in the position of an ordinary Bengal peasant, but scarcely any man in the Hills depends entirely upon the produce of his land for
[231] his support. In the Jáintiá Hills a cultivator's position is con-
[554] sidered to be very low if he possesses no cattle, but performs all the operations of agriculture with his own hands. In that portion of the District, five acres is all that can be cultivated with a single
[465] pair of oxen, the average being four acres. A husbandman with a holding of five acres would not be so well off as a retail shopkeeper, nor would it enable him to live as comfortably as he could on a money wage of Rs. 8 or 16s. a month. The peasantry, however, as a class are not in debt. The land is owned chiefly by small proprietors, who occupy and cultivate their hereditary fields. The relations of landlord and tenant do not exist in the Hills, and no rent is payable to any one; consequently the principle of Act x. of 1859 (the Rent Law of Bengal) has no application.

231 The Animals used in agriculture are oxen; goats and pigs are
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